JUNE, 1785. THE NUMB. 2872.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1785.

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

THE line of hilly country on the hither side of the ridges of mountains, running parallel with them, called by Lewis Evans the Pidgeon-hills, which abounds in talky spangles, and therefore called by the populace Isinglass Land, is a remarkable healthy part of the American States. Its water and air are light and pure, and the soil dry, being a clayey loam, neither very rich or poor. About the year 1767, the following particulars were given to me by some of the people therein named, whose veracity I cannot doubt, as they are known to be good men.

This line of country runs from Florida to Gaspé, north-easterly.

About fifty miles westerly of Annapulis, in Maryland, there then lived,

	Children.
Edward Crowe, Wife and -	12
Samuel Farmer, Wife and -	10
Henry Gaither, Wife and - -	12
Edward Gaither, Wife and -	12
Christopher Hyat, Wife and -	12
	58 Children in

five families. Their wives were still breeders, and the only wives those husbands ever had. Their farms were near each other.

Sixteen or eighteen miles south-westerly from the above families, on the same line of Isinglass Land, there were living five other families, whose farms were contiguous, viz.

	Children.
Samuel Beall, Wife * and - -	13
Samuel Beall, jun. Wife and -	15
Charles Jones, Wife and - -	11
John Clegget, Wife and -	13
John Ferguson, Wife and - -	11
In five families -	63 Children.

Their Wives were still breeders, and the only wives they ever had. All who marry and reside in that part of the country have children, as far as my informants could then recollect. Those whom I knew of these people, always appeared to me a healthful, ruddy, chearful people: The happier, it seemed, for the neighbourhood's not abounding in taverns or races; happier than people of the parts of the country where those snares to the unwary are set. Taverns and race-grounds are meant to serve valuable purposes.---Pity it is, they should be perverted to the distress of families and threatning ruin of a country capable of yielding the greatest good, and sustaining the most enviable character, instead of its dwindling into poverty and debility. D.

* *About this time, this family removed from that happy line of country.*

The Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture have made the following Extracts from Letters of Correspondents, and directed that the same be published.

June 6, 1785. TIMOTHY PICKERING, Secretary.

On the Culture of MAIZ, or INDIAN CORN.

"MAIZ is a general crop, from New-England to Georgia. I will point out what I think a common error in its cultivation.

"The fields for that crop are laid out at 5, 5½ and 6 feet each way. The tillage goes on regularly from north to south, and then from east to west.---Suppose a field of 40 acres cultivated in this way, which takes 20 days to give it one plowing; the second plowing is also finished in the same time: It is plain that one corner of your field will receive both plowings in 2 days; and that one other corner will remain above 38 days between the first and second plowings.---By plowing your fields only one way, you apply a remedy; and that may be done either at the old distances, or at the distances of 7 feet by 4 or 5 --10 by 2½---11 by 2¾ and 12 by 3 feet, which will allow sufficient room for hoeing, and give the same number of hills.

"If wheat succeeds maiz, there is an evident gain in the arable, by one half the number of furrows being thrown out: And if your field lies level, or low, the wheat lands may be raised in proportion, with much more ease and effect, by the lands being broad, than if they were narrow."

On the Culture of POTATOES.

"IN 1784, I planted Irish potatoes, of various sorts, early in April. The early season was good, and they pushed forward till the advanced heat of summer, with a considerable drought, checked the haulm. After this, on a refreshing rain, they evidently took a second growth. When the bulbs of the large purple kind were of the size of a walnut, I planted some of them, immediately as they were taken out of the ground, in another bed. These, in the fall, were very far superior to the first crop; they were mealy, and of a fine flavour. Those of the first growth were watry, or waxy, or of an earthy taste. Some twenty years since, an old neighbour frequently repeated to me, that the best time to plant potatoes, in Maryland, was in June. The incident above mentioned, and the recollection of these hints, together, determine me, in the ensuing season, to plant in June, July and August.

"A Farmer of some note in the upper part of Maryland, informed me that his best potatoes were from what were planted after harvest. Immediately after harvest he plowed in his wheat stubble, and planted potatoes. This must have been in July. A Farmer of Philadelphia county agrees that those potatoes will be better for table use; but not in so great abundance as the produce of what are planted in the spring.

"Another operation I hint, without pretending to have experienced it.---For early potatoes, plant in November or December; cover with straw and trash, enough to oppose frost. Let some of them grow through the straw; let other parts be cleared of the straw, and the ground dressed in the spring. Observe the difference, and weigh the effects. A Farmer of Philadelphia county planted potatoes near the end of last October, and covered with straw. His success is considerable; the potatoes produced being, early in May, very fine for the table, and of good size."

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

OBSERVATIONS on CHEESE-MAKING.

IN the course of the late war, a family was induced to attempt to make cheeses, in a part of America but little experienced in that business. The farm was a good one, abounded in milk, and being distant from market, it was thought no better use could be made of the milk than in turning it into cheese for sale. Many were the attempts for two or three years, with the best instructions that could then be picked up: But the cheeses were scarcely eatable, one in ten.

Having just now met with an English publication of the last year, by a dealer in cheese for thirty years there, particularly treating of cheese-making, which satisfies me wherein the above family had failed; I give you some intimations from it, together with a hint or two of my own, being persuaded these particulars are not generally attended to, and that it will be of material use to young operators, although some experienced ones may not want the instruction. The whole process of making cheese is not meant to be here given; but only the particulars, whereof some cheese-makers are uninformed, or are inattentive to.

Reducing the milk to a proper warmth,---preparing the rennet,---putting it in the milk in due proportion,---standing of the milk till it becomes firm curd, breaking or gathering it after it is come,---regarding, especially, the *time* of the operation of the rennet,---fixing or setting the curd after it is come,---all require a minute exactness.

The principal error in cheese-making is owing to these operations being *too hastily* performed, without giving time for the several effects to take place. If a due regard is paid to the making *good curd*, you will easily make good cheese. You cannot make good goods of bad materials. Some people will add a second portion of rennet, to forward the slow coming of the curd: But this is wrong, as its nature is to dissolve the curd already *partly formed*, where more rennet is *added*. It is a nicety to have the milk neither too warm or cool: *Milk-warm*, as it is commonly understood, not warm as immediately from the cow, is the best state. To know this heat accurately at all times, nothing is so effectual as the use of a thermometer; which may be cheap. If *cool* to the hand is to determine, it is generally uncertain; because, what in *cold* weather seems to the *touch* to be milk-warm, may be only fifty degrees of actual warmth;---in warm weather, the *touch* may declare it only milk-warm, when in fact it is at one hundred degrees of actual heat: In the former case the natural warmth of the surface of the hand is reduced perhaps to forty or fifty degrees, by the cold air---in the latter, it may be at ninety degrees. If a thermometer is not used, the next best way is to first hold your hand, whilst you count thirty, deliberately, in water immediately from the well-- then apply it instantly to the milk. Water in wells (not shallow) may be reckoned at all times, *winter* and *summer*, at about forty-five degrees of warmth (or coolness.) The surface of the hand, held as above in well water, when it shall be applied to the milk, may be at fifty: Then the milk, *feeling full milk-warm*, may be at sixty to seventy, which will prove to be a proper temperature for receiving the rennet that is to act upon the milk; and, at these degrees, yeast, it is found, is properly applied to malt-wort, for working it: Both milk and wort should have those mixtures respectively applied to them in their temperate state---too much warmth in the masses *when the ferments are applied*, exceedingly injures the cheese and the beer.

If the milk is found too warm, reduce it by fair spring or well water, (a quart, or two, or three, or more.) Experience shews this water does not hurt.

When your warmth is suitable, *before the Rennet is applied*, put a handful or two of salt to 20 or 30 gallons of milk;---it forwards and perfects the curd. If the milk is rather cold, add warmed milk, (but do not let it be boiled.) But the great essential for having a *firm* curd (and in proportion as it is firm, it is perfect) is not to disturb the curd too soon, when it is only in slip curd; that is, slippery, soft and imperfect. If it is broke or disturbed before it is firm, it never can be afterwards improved, nor can make good cheese. It ought not to remain at rest less than two hours after the rennet is applied. Slip-curd will not sink well in the whey---those parts of tolerable good curd that swim, will never mix with the good curd; but, being slip-curd, are apt to dissolve, leave holes, and decay the cheese.

When the curd has stood, and is firm, gash it four or five times across and across to the bottom (but do not break it yet) which will admit the whey to rise, and the curd to sink the better, and it may be gently pressed to the bottom with a sifter. The whey is then laded off; then let the curd, being also first well pressed down with the hand, stand a quarter of an hour to settle, drain, and be solid, *before it is broken into the vat*. All pieces of slip-curd floating, are to be taken away with the whey. The greener the colour of the whey, the better the curd. In general observe the *main concerns* of the proper *warmth* of the milk,---goodness of the rennet,----*time* enough in the tub, for *perfecting the curd*,----the keeping the cheese *warm when quite new* and tender, and *cool afterwards*. But the pamphlet is more particular; and I believe there are a few of them to be disposed of,-- the property of a young man, at Mr. Crukshank's store, in Market-street. E.

Just imported in the LONDON, Capt. Hopkins, from London, and now opening for SALE, by

JOHN SHIELDS,

Opposite the City Tavern,---A general Assortment of

EUROPEAN & INDIA GOODS,

Among which are the following:

INDIA callicoes and chintz,
Single, purple and fancy Callicoes,
Chintz Palampous,
Lungee, romall and bandanoe handkerchiefs,
Persians, modes and taffities,
Scotch and French lawns and kentings,
Mil'ionet lawn aprons & handkerchiefs,
Plain and figured gauzes,
Plain, striped and cross-barred lawns,
Tiffany and tiffany handkerchiefs,
Mens cotton, thread and silk hose,
Womens cotton and thread do.
Mens and womens white, red and beaver gloves,
A neat assortment of ribbands and tastes,
Sewing silks and scarf twist of all colours,
Nankeen and olive coloured threads,
Oznabrigs and tickings,
Brown Hollands,
Russia and German dowlas,
Toweling and sheetings,
3 qrs. 7-8ths and yard wide Irish linens,
Superfine and second cloths,
Buff, white & coloured cassimers,
A variety of stuff & piece goods,
Fustians and beavers, spotted and plain,
Plain and figured jeans,
Carpets and yd. wide carpeting,
An elegant assortment of the newest fashion'd metal buttons,
An assortment of the newest fashion'd mens plated shoe-buckles,
Set stone knee-buckles,
Plated Castors and japanned trays, waiters, cadees, bread-baskets, &c.

N. B. The said SHIELDS has a handsome three story brick HOUSE, in Second-street, near Spruce-street, to LETT.

Philadelphia, June 10, 1785. c 4 w

To the FREEMEN and ELECTORS of the City and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

IMPRESSED with the most affectionate and grateful sentiments, for the honor you have done me in choosing me your Sheriff for two succeeding years, I presume once more to appear before you; but it is only to request, that you would honor with your suffrages, at the next Election, some other person more qualified for the office; and to assure you, that no time or situation in life, shall ever diminish the gratitude or esteem with which I have the honor to be,

Your most affectionate Fellow-Citizen,
and humble Servant,

Philad. June 8, 1785. THOMAS PROCTER.

To the Free and Independent ELECTORS of the City, Liberties and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

THE present Sheriff having advertised his intentions of resigning his office; the honor you have conferred by placing me on the return the two last years, induces me to solicit your favors at the ensuing Election for the Sheriff's Office, which shall be gratefully acknowledged

By the Public's humble Servant,

Philad. June 9, 1785. JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT.

NEW PHILADELPHIA,

SITUATE on the north-east side of the Susquehanna river, in Paxton township, Dauphin county, adjoining to Harrisburgh, and is now laid out by the subscriber in LOTS of 48 feet 3 inches in front, and extending back 193 feet, the Market-street 80 feet wide, the others 50, and the alleys 18, with ground given gratis for markets, churches, &c. On the east side of the town is lots containing one acre each for out-lots, &c. The land is of a good soil, and part of it timbered, abounding also with the best of clay for brick and potters. The beautiful, healthy and commodious situation of the place, added to the advantages of the back country commerce, extending by means of the Susquehanna some hundred miles back, renders it equal to, if not surpassing, any other not on the tide in the United States.

The lots will be disposed of by chances for the situation, and Tickets may be had at SIX POUNDS each, at Philadelphia, from Mr. Casper Guyer, at Mr. Charles Sing's store, in Market-street; at Reading, at Mr. Hartman's tavern; at Mr. Stophel Martin's, at Lancaster, where plans of the town may be seen; and at Dr. Luther's, in New-Holland. This chance is of the best kind, as the purchaser is sure of a lot for his money. As soon as the tickets are sold the chances will be determined.

Lots will likewise be sold by private sale, by the subscriber, on the premises. c t f ADAM EKHART.

TO BE LET,

And may be entered upon immediately,

THAT elegant COUNTRY SEAT, GARDENS and OFFICES thereunto belonging, situate on the Banks of Schuylkill, near the Falls; late in the tenure of His Excellency Chevalier DE LA LUZERNE, late Minister of France. For terms, apply to PETER MILLER, at his Office in Third-street, Philadelphia. ¶ June 11, 1785.

TWELVE POUNDS Reward.

ABSCONDED from his bail, in November, 1782, a certain JACOB FALCONER, Fan Maker and Farmer, near Stewart's Tavern, at the Cross Roads in Kent county, Maryland. Whoever secures him in the goal of this city, or delivers him to the subscriber, Baker, in Fourth-street, near Race-street, shall have the above reward, paid by GEORGE KNORR.

Philadelphia, September 7 1784. ¶

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN, out of the window of the subscriber, on the 4th instant, a light homespun cloth coat and jacket, with some tar on the right sleeve of the coat, the jacket something darker than the coat. There were two Loan-Office certificates for 400 dollars each in the jacket pocket, the numbers are 54 and 55, dated April 28, 1779; one other certificate for 200 dollars, date not known; likewise a forage certificate for 10 dollars and 24-90ths. Whoever takes up and secures the thief or thieves, so that the owner gets his property again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

Warwick township, Bucks county, June 9, 1785. JOHN SCOTT. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Blockley township, between the plantations of John Penn and Richard Peters, Esquires, about three weeks ago, a stray red COW, has neither brand nor ear mark. The owner is desired to come, prove proprrty, pay charges, and take her away

June 8, 1785. † HENRY SMITH.

To be Lett on Ground-rent for ever,

SEVERAL valuable LOTS of GROUND, on Second, Pegg and New Market-streets, in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, adjoining Pegg's Run.

Likewise a number of other valuable LOTS of GROUND, situate in the Northern Liberties aforesaid, bounded on Front-street continued, Germantown road, Maiden, Haydock and Canal-streets. The flourishing situation of this neighbourhood, and contiguity of the Lots to a canal and the river Delaware, renders the situation very elegible for improvements. For terms, apply to PETER MILLER, Conveyancer, in Third-street, or to

3d Month 26, 1785. 2 m. SAMUEL GARRIGUES.

TO BE SOLD,

A GOOD three story brick HOUSE, with a two story kitchen, stable and lot of ground, well situated for business, in a very pleasant and improving part of Market-street.

Also four acres of highly improved Land, on which are convenient buildings, a large garden, fruit-trees, &c. &c. about a mile from the city. Enquire of the Printers. 5 ¶ w.

STRAYED or STOLEN, last Tuesday night, out of the field of the subscriber, at Christiana Ferry, a sorrel coloured horse, with a blaze in his face, and two white feet, shod before, a natural trotter, but has a hobbling pace before he gets into his trot, 14 hands high, and about 7 years old. Whoever takes up said horse and secures him, so as the owner may get him again, shall have Six Dollars Reward, and reasonable charges; and if stolen, for horse and thief, Ten Dollars, and reasonable charges, paid by ISAAC LAWRENCE.

Wilmington, May 21, 1785. †

Continuation of Extracts from a Pamphlet, entituled "Conſiderations on the Teſt Law."

"FROM the conſtitution of Pennſylvania, which admits foreigners to a vote after one year's reſidence, the continuance of the teſt law is big with evils of a moſt alarming nature. The government, in a few years, muſt neceſſarily fall into other hands. Men with European ideas of government will ſoon occupy the ſeats of our preſent rulers. The Britiſh farmer, who paid his proportion of taxes to carry on the late war againſt us, and even the Britiſh officer, who aſſiſted in deſolating our country, will in a little while, by means of the votes of their countrymen, ſupplant the American patriot and ſoldier, who purchaſed our freedom with their fortunes or ſcars.

Rome was undone by ſtrangers getting her government into their hands, and introducing foreign prejudices, cuſtoms and vices among them. If our conſtitution cannot be altered, let us remedy that defect in it, by admitting the non-jurors to a ſhare in the government, in order to balance the undue and dangerous weight of foreigners. The non-jurors are attached to our ſoil by birth, education and property, and (if they can be permitted) are willing to add to theſe ties, the more ſacred tie of an oath or affirmation of allegiance. Theſe men can have no intereſt unconnected with our own. Born under the protection of the ſame laws with ourſelves, educated in the ſame ſchools, and connected with us by the ancient ties of friendſhip and buſineſs, they are our natural friends and fellow-citizens. Our liberties, and the conſtitution of the ſtate, will therefore be ſafe in their hands.

By the ninth ſection of the teſt-law, a non-juror cannot ſerve on juries. This is an evil likewiſe, which has produced great miſchief and danger to the ſtate. It throws an unequal ſhare of the burden of government upon the jurors. It delays, and thereby increaſes, the expences of Courts, both to individuals and the ſtate. It moreover renders property leſs ſecure, and the deciſions of jurors leſs ſatisfactory, by obliging the Sheriffs, in ſome inſtances, to drag jurymen into courts, who are not qualified, by knowledge or property, to decide upon the liberties or property of their neighbours.

But there are other conſiderations which ſhould have great weight with us, in perſuading us to reviſe our teſt-law. The Court of Britain is unfriendly to us. Her power and intereſt in foreign Courts are employed to traduce our character and forms of government. The Monarchs of Europe are collecting anecdotes of our country, by means of their emiſſaries, in order to check the emigrations of their ſubjects, by holding up the miſeries and diſtraction of our republics. Nor is this all. There is ſuch a thing as emulation without jealouſy, and contention without ſtrife. Our ſiſter ſtates have manifeſted both towards us ever ſince the declaration of independence. They are bending their whole force to rival and ſupplant us in trade, ſea-ports, and inland navigation. Several of them have already become reſpectable from their *union*. They bring the minds of their citizens to a focus in all their laws. It is only by healing our diviſions, that we ſhall diſappoint our foreign enemies, and it is only by making every member of the ſtate equally free and happy, that we ſhall recover our ancient pre-eminence, as a ſtate, in agriculture, commerce, wealth and happineſs.

Once more. The public debt contracted by the late war is ſtill unfunded. Whether it will be funded upon a continental impoſt, or upon ſtate taxes, is ſtill uncertain. But can it be expected that the non-jurors will pay their proportion of taxes, which amounts to two-thirds of the whole, in either way, while they are unrepreſented in our legiſlature? It is true, there is a compelling power in government—But tax-gatherers themſelves have contracted ſo much of the ſpirit of the peace, that they revolt at the idea of ſeizing property for taxes. Beſides, every one knows how eaſy it is to delay for years the payment of taxes, without refuſing them; and yet theſe delays materially affect the credit and intereſt of the ſtate.

Again. The exigencies of the ſtate have been ſaid to require paper money. To introduce this money into general circulation, and to ſupport its credit, the concurrence of every member of the ſtate, who handles money, is abſolutely neceſſary. Now, the non-jurors compoſe a large proportion of the merchants, millers and traders of the ſtate, who, it is well known, are that body of people who give money its greateſt circulation. Can it be expected, that theſe men will receive this money? Can it be expected, that they will concur to relieve the diſtreſſes of men who enſlave them, or keep up the credit of a government, in which they have no intereſt? If they do—they muſt be more, or leſs, than men.

The duties of the war have nearly worn out the jurors. It is high time to call upon every citizen of the ſtate, who is qualified by education or virtue, to bear his part of the drudgery of government. While the jurors are ſerving their country in the Aſſembly, upon juries, and in all the offices connected with the collection of taxes, the ſupport of the poor, and the care of the public roads, the non-jurors are engaged in the purſuits of private intereſt, and amaſſing wealth, the weight of which can never, in their preſent circumſtances, be thrown into the ſcale of government. It becomes us to conſider what the conſequences may be, of their throwing it into the ſcale that is *oppoſed* to our government.

Every body complains of the difficulty of borrowing money at the legal intereſt. The Bank has been accuſed of being the cauſe of this difficulty, but without foundation; for the difficulty was the ſame as it is at preſent before the inſtitution of the Bank. The true cauſe of this difficulty is to be ſought for in the teſt-law. The principal part of the ſpecie of the ſtate is in the hands of non-jurors; for they poſſeſs two thirds, or perhaps more, of the *productive* property of Pennſylvania. Now, can it be expected that theſe men will lend money upon intereſt, when they have no ſhare in our government, when they have no vote to protect them againſt the operation of a tender law, and no ſecurity againſt being precluded from recovering their debts by the ordinary courſe of juſtice? I am not ſurprized at ſome of theſe people having lately remitted their caſh to Europe, and lodged it there, at an intereſt *below* the legal intereſt of our ſtate.

Every view we can take of the teſt-law, ſerves only to increaſe our apprehenſions from it to the liberties and proſperity of Pennſylvania.

I ſhould like to believe that human nature was improving, from the lights which religion, ſcience, and the principles of liberty, have diffuſed over the world. But I am afraid that mankind, in different ages, only change their vices and follies. In vain do we boaſt of the toleration of all religious ſects in our government, while we perſecute for *opinions* in politics. The ſame ſpirit which excludes theſe ſects from the privileges of citizens, would probably revive the days of Archbiſhop Laud among us, if religious tenets were equal obſtacles to the power of the ſtate, with the reviſion of the teſt-law.

But I will go further.—The principal part of the non-jurors are Quakers, Menoniſts, Swingfielders and Moravians, all of whom are *principled* againſt war. The teſt-law, in its preſent form, therefore, is an invaſion of the rights of conſcience, and a direct act of perſecution for conſcience ſake. It is a violation of the ſecond article of the Bill of Rights, which ſays—"Nor can any man, "who acknowledges the being of a God, be juſtly de-"prived of any *civil right* as a citizen, on account of his "religious ſentiments, or peculiar mode of religious wor-"ſhip."

I know it has been ſaid, that many of theſe people were tories during the war. If they were after the paſſing of the law, I ſhould not have been ſurprized at it. For as they ſaw ſlavery before them in the journals of Pennſylvania, as well as in the records of the Britiſh Parliament, I do not wonder that they preferred foreign to domeſtic tyrants.

But I deny that this was the caſe. I believe that a greater proportion of whigs are to be found among them, than of tories. A great majority of them were neutrals, and ſome of theſe ſo extremely ignorant of the nature of the controverſy, and of the events of the war, as to enquire, when they heard of the victories or defeats of our Generals, "to which ſide they belonged." Compare the conduct of our non-jurors with the conduct of the tories in our ſiſter ſtates. Have we ever heard of a ſingle inſurrection among them? Did thoſe of them, who remained in Philadelphia in the year 1777 and 8, addreſs the commanding officers of the Britiſh army? What proportion of new levies did they draw from our populous ſtate? While New-Jerſey furniſhed them with ſix regiments, and North-Carolina lent them one third of their ſtate, they were never able to muſter more than 120 recruits in Pennſylvania. The ſpirit of the non-jurors was hoſtile to nothing but war. They opened their houſes alike to the officers of the Britiſh and American armies. Their agriculture fed our army, their taxes were at all times two-thirds of the whole contributions of Pennſylvania, and their arts furniſhed a large proportion of thoſe manufactures which cloathed our ſoldiers. In a temple ſo glorious as the fabric of liberty, erected by means of the late war, the moſt trifling ſervice performed to the building ſhould not be forgotten. If thanks are not due, certainly toleration is, to every man who ploughed a furrow, or ſhod a horſe, for the benefit of the American army.

How diſhonorable to Pennſylvania, after comparing the conduct of our non-jurors with the conduct of the tories in our ſiſter ſtates, that Pennſylvania is the only ſtate in the union that has not reviſed or repealed her teſt-laws! Even in North and South-Carolina, where many of the tories carried arms, the whigs have ſhewed the magnanimity of conqueſt, as well as the ſpirit of liberty and wiſe government, by admitting every man to equal privileges in their ſtates.

The Quakers were the original inhabitants of Pennſylvania. They encountered all the hardſhips of ſettling on bare creation. They diſcovered a new art of ſubduing ſavages, by the integrity of their intercourſe with them. To their wiſdom, induſtry and benevolence, Pennſylvania, for half a century, owed all her fame and happineſs. Look at the charter compoſed by the founder of the province, and examine the laws that were paſſed by the Quakers, while they poſſeſſed all the power of Pennſylvania. In neither of them is a ſingle article or ſection to be found, which abridges any man of the rights of conſcience. The power and offices of the province were open alike to men of every nation and ſect, with themſelves. When Maſſachuſetts-Bay refuſed to permit a crew of diſtreſſed Iriſh emigrants even to land upon her ſhores, Pennſylvania opened her arms to receive them. When a body of Germans met with unexpected diſappointments, after landing in New-York, the Quakers gave them protection, and thus afforded encouragement for thouſands of their countrymen to follow them to this land of liberty. Humanity would drop a tear, if the ſucceſſors or deſcendants of theſe men ſhould be found to be among the moſt violent in oppoſing the reviſion of the teſt-law, and thereby of reſtoring the Quakers to the dignity and happineſs of freemen—But further,—ſuppoſe we ſhould diſcover a great proportion of thoſe people, who are oppoſed to the reviſion of the teſt-law, to have alternately ſworn allegiance to King George, and the ſtate of Pennſylvania, according as the arms of the one or the other prevailed during the late war. I am able to produce a liſt of the names of theſe people, and of the days on which they were transferred, backwards and forwards, to their different maſters. Do you think, my friends, to cancel your guilt in theſe tranſactions, by perſecuting the non-jurors? They certainly acted an honeſt part, compared with the part you have acted. They deceived neither party. America never counted them among the number of the militia, nor did General Howe ever tranſmit their names to the Secretary of State, as converts from rebellion to royalty.

[*To be continued*]

N E W - Y O R K, June 10.

Heaven, ſays a correſpondent, hath heard our prayers---overthrew the tyrant---and crowned us with independence and peace. Our political career is glorioufly begun, but it is only begun, and if we neglect the neceſſary means to complete it, we may yet looſe all that our blood and treaſure have won, and ſink into ruin.---We ſee and feel our ſituation, and the old tyrant, mother Britain, is goading us, and ſhall we not act with energy? If we mean to be a nation, this is the moment to determine, and to execute.---What avails our laboured ſpeeches in the Legiſlative Aſſembly, while the national honour is expiring, for want of power and energy in continental government.---Britain means to depreciate us in the eyes of the world, and is active to make us a dependant, contemptible people; and ſhe will effect her purpoſe, unleſs we immeditely form and execute plans to ſupport public credit. Where ever we turn our eyes, we ſee approching ruin; government weak, trade declining, debts increaſing! Our political ſituation is like that of a ſhip at ſea, the wind fair, her bottom ſound, and nothing wanting but a pilot and ſome good men to hand the ſails:---And ſhall we play the game of folly, until our political ſhip drives on the rocks of tyranny, or founders in the quick-ſands of anarchy! Let us look for men of wiſdom and energy, who are for national meaſures, and give them a place in government, and ſupport them in office, then may we hope to ſee our nation flouriſh.

Another correſpondent obſerves, that the preſent time is the grand æra to eſtabliſh the moſt eſſential concerns to theſe ſtates. We now have to plan ſuch meaſures as will effectually fruſtrate the deſigns of a nation, whom we have ſhaken off, but who are ſtill wiſhing our ruin; we muſt therefore begin this important buſineſs, by throwing aſide all party views, all prejudiced ideas, all ſmall local conſiderations and join in one general principal to promote the public welfare. The late ſyſtem purſued by Britain with reſpect to our trade, will greatly diſtreſs our commerce, unleſs checked by ſimilar duties and prohibitions on our part. We have inſenſibly been hurrying ourſelves into a connection with them, while they have as ſtrenuouſly been proſecuting meaſures to embarraſs us, in the diſcharge of thoſe debts we have been wantonly contracting. With folded arms we have permitted every indulgence to their veſſels, and have peaceably ſuffered their merchants to purſue a Britiſh commerce among us, without any reſtriction, extra duties, or hindrance whatever.

June 13. By a gentleman lately arrived from the Weſt-Indies we are informed, that at St. Chriſtophers, they had ſeized a ſhip, brig and another veſſel, the property of the citizens of the United States, who were diſpoſing of their cargoes at that port.

Extract of a letter dated London, April 5, 1785.

"Report ſays there will be a partial change in Adminiſtration. The reform of the repreſentation in the Britiſh Houſe of Commons, and the Iriſh buſineſs, will determine it.---The Marquis of Lanſdown, (late Lord Shelburne) will come in; may the report be falſe and ill grounded, is *all* I will ſay; if he ſhould come in, Pitt muſt fill ſome of the important offices; his ambition has, for ſome time paſt, I have reaſon to believe, prevented the Marquis from coming forward. Pitt's maxim is *aut Cæſar aut Nullus*, and here the Marquis can match him. I do not know how they will chime together, neither will he be eaſily brought to yield the ſupreme direction of the helm to the other, as both wiſh to play the firſt fiddle.

"No treaty of commerce with America this year---The intercourſe bill with America for another year is paſſed.---A war with the Emperor and the Dutch, more than ever probable; this will embroil the greateſt part of Europe.---The proſpect of the confiſcated Americans are better, as to ſomething being done for them this ſeſſion; Parliament having promiſed to include the claimants in the budget.

"General Haldimand will return to the government of Quebec, rather than Colonel Carleton, principally for the following reaſon: Adminiſtration, ſome years ſince, granted him a ſinecure, as nominal Inſpector of the forts and garriſons in the Weſt-Indies; the ſalary of this appointment, ſince the adoption of œconomical meaſures, merges in the ſuperior one of Quebec, and, in order to ſave that ſum to the nation, the Miniſtry have reſolved to ſend General Haldimand out again.---Indeed he is one of the beſt officers the crown has to employ."

Among the ſeveral characters in ſociety, there are none more uſeful and valuable than the HUSBANDMAN;---by his labour and induſtry the deſert wilderneſs becomes a fruitful field, and the bleſſings of Heaven are diffuſed throughout the land----hence we receive bread, that ſtaff of life, with milk and honey to give us a healthy and chearful countenance. It muſt be pleaſing then to be informed that from a conviction of the importance of agriculture to every well regulated government, they have inſtituted a ſociety at Philadelphia for its improvement. Many ſocieties of this kind in Europe, have produced great and good effects, and we cannot but hope that the like will be experienced in America.

In ſeveral parts of the continent the GERMANS, in a particular manner, have diſtinguiſhed themſelves, as able and ſkilful huſbandmen; and whoever rides through Lancaſter, and other counties of Pennſylvania, will ſee many of their farms in a high ſtate of cultivation.---Indeed theſe people have proved themſelves to be moſt valuable ſettlers, their honeſt induſtry hath not been exceeded, and if we take a view of them, even in their own country, we ſhall have reaſon to eſteem them for their many excellent qualities.

To the GERMANS we are indebted for the invention of clocks, printing, and the compaſs, and they reſtored muſic, and found out various muſical inſtruments. We muſt acknowledge our obligations to them alſo for chariots, laying of colours with oil, working of pictures in glaſs, making worſted, ſtays, tapeſtry and many other pieces of manufactory and mechaniſm, in which they excel: And we ſee them now poliſhing their language, publiſhing valuable works both in natural philoſophy and poetry, contending with the other nations of Europe for the palm of literature. In ſhort, they are an induſtrious, ingenious, inventive people, without that malignity of nature, ſo diſgraceful to ſome of the human race.

On *FRIDAY* next,

Preciſely at NINE o'CLOCK, at the CITY VENDUE STORE, will begin the SALE of a large and general Aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, and Co. Auctioneers.

AMOS WICKERSHAM,

In Second-ſtreet, the corner of Coomb's alley, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, has for ſale,

MADEIRA, Liſbon, Teneriffe, Fyal, and Port Wines.
Claret and Port in bottles,
Jamaica Spirit,
Weſt-India and Philadelphia Rum,
Loaf and Muſcovado Sugars,
Hyſon, Souchong and Bohea Teas,
Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cloves and Mace,
Pepper, Alſpice,
Ginger, Snuff,
London bottled Porter,
Sweet Oil,
Holland Cheeſe,
Rice, Indigo,

And ſundry other articles in the Grocery way.

Where ſtrangers and others, going to ſea, may be furniſhed with ſtores, and depend on being ſupplied with fidelity and care.

June 14, 1785. ¶ 6 w.

THE creditors of CHARLES READ, Eſq; the elder, late of New-Jerſey, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring in their accounts, duly atteſted, to the ſubſcribers, on or before the 15th of the 7th Month (July) next, that a dividend of ſome monies depoſited in their hands by the Truſtees of ſaid deceaſed's eſtate may be then made. Thoſe who have not already furniſhed their accounts, omitting to render them by that time, will be excluded from this dividend. Philad. 6th Month 14, 1785.

§ THOMAS, SAMUEL & MIERS FISHER.

IF JOHN SHOTWELL, junior, who lately went from the Scotch Plains, in Eaſt-Jerſey, will return to his friends there, he will hear of ſomething greatly to his advantage, or if any perſon will give information of him to the ſubſcriber, at the Scotch Plains, or to DAVID BACON, in Philadelphia, they ſhall be handſomely rewarded for their trouble. He is about 26 years old, ſmall ſized, middling thick ſet, freſh complexion, dark hair; has an impediment in his ſpeech. When he left the Plains, he took with him only his common wearing apparel, a mixed bath coating coat and veſt, and homeſpun trowſers.

June 10, 1785. 6 w. JOHN SMITH SHOTWELL.

WHEREAS a certain THOMAS CROSLAND, Schoolmaſter, died inteſtate, at the houſe of the ſubſcriber, in the townſhip of Skippack and Perkioming, in Montgomery county, about 22 miles from the city, and left ſome property more than would pay his juſt debts and funeral expences, which remains in the hands of the ſubſcriber. And as it is ſaid he had a wife in this or ſome of the neighbouring ſtates, this public notice is given, that if ſhe or ſuch other heirs as he hath left, will apply as above, and make the proper and neceſſary proofs, they may receive the ſame. HARMON UMSTAT, Adminiſtrator. †

BOSTON, *June* 2.

MESSRS. ADAMS AND NOURSE,

As the following INSTRUCTIONS, *drawn up for the Repreſentatives, and adopted by the inhabitants of this town, were* not forbid *being publiſhed, a correſpondent would be pleaſed to ſee them in your next paper.*

To the Honorable JOHN HANCOCK, Eſquire, &c.

GENTLEMEN,

IT is from no diſtruſt either of your zeal or abilities, that we have thought proper to give you our ſentiments and inſtructions on *ſome* of the *many* important objects which muſt arreſt your attention, in the approaching Aſſembly of the ſtate: On the other hand, we are fully perſuaded, that no exertions on your part will be wanting, to promote the true intereſt of *this* town, as well as that of the community at large; but, at ſo important a *period*, we wiſh to afford you our ſupport and aſſiſtance, under the thorough conviction, that nothing ſhort of our *united* efforts can perfect, or ſecure, the bleſſings of peace and independence.

During the dangers and calamities of war, we were led naturally to expect, that the return of peace would have brought with it proſperity, as well as ſafety: Depending on this, too much has been left to the uncertainty of chance, where the wiſdom of the laws, or the obligations of treaty, might have been applied with advantage. To this unfortunate *ſyſtem* of *deſect* in the *public conduct*, it has been owing, that the greateſt part of our circulating medium has been exchanged for Britiſh luxuries;---that our trade has been ſo unequal and unproductive,----and that moſt of the *means* of *remittance*, whether *direct* or *circuitous*, have been either clogged by alien taxes and reſtrictions, or elſe totally excluded in foreign ports:----And in addition to this, we find the agents and factors of *Britiſh* merchants aſſiduouſly gleaning the remains of our money, and threatening a monopoly of the whole trade. Thus, between the artifice of foreign individuals, and the policy of their government, are our citizens impoveriſhed, and the country moſt eſſentially injured.

If theſe were the only difficulties that demanded your attention, our complaints would be *leſs urgent*; but our carrying trade, that great nurſery of ſeamen, and one of the principal ſources of national ſtrength and opulence, is menaced with annihilation! With *ample internal* reſources to place it on a reſpectable footing, we have, with the moſt paſſive indifference, ſeen the ſhips of other countries, but of the Britiſh in particular, crouding our ports, with all the advantages of our own, at the ſame time that the navigation of theſe ſtates in their harbours either reſtrained or ſubjected to the ſevereſt exactions.

As the *encouragement* and *protection* of our fiſheries are objects of primary concern, we are alarmed at finding the induſtrious and hardy ſeamen of this commonwealth decoyed into the Britiſh ſervice, and contributing to erect a rival eſtabliſhment on the ruin of our whole fiſhery.

We moſt earneſtly wiſh to ſee the internal trade of the *ſeveral ſtates* in the union fixed and confirmed on principles of the *moſt perfect equality*. By ſuch policy, one great cauſe of *jealouſy* and *diſſention* will be removed: And it is, under God, on the harmony and coincidence of the ſeveral parts of our confederacy, that the general happineſs and ſecurity muſt depend.

In a country, gentlemen, where the *real* wants of the inhabitants may be generally ſupplied by *their own* induſtry, we are anxious to turn the attention of government to the encouragement of *agriculture*, and to the preſent reduced ſtate of many of our *manufactures*; the relief and protection of which are objects of the moſt extenſive *utility*.

The ſtate of public credit alſo, on every principle, demands the cloſeſt application.---When an appropriated revenue, derived from the *commodities* and *luxuries* of other countries, might have preſerved and perpetuated our *national faith*, an almoſt total neglect of this ſalutary expedient has already been productive of injury and diſhonour to the government, and of diſtreſs and oppreſſion to the public creditors:---Policy, as well as juſtice, then, unite to demonſtrate the neceſſity of ſome permanent and *national eſtabliſhment* on this important ſubject.-----When thus engaged, gentlemen, you cannot fail to recollect, that, as œconomy in our private expenditures is one of the cardinal virtues of a republic, the prevalence of luxury and diſſipation ſhould be watched throughout the commonwealth, and by progreſſive exciſes be rendered tributary to the ſtate.

But, gentlemen, while we recommend theſe circumſtances to your notice,---and while we contemplate *ſome* among the *numerous* difficulties of our *preſent ſituation*, we look in vain for a power in government adequate to *their* removal: For it is *politically* impoſſible, circumſtanced as we now are, from our different *views* and local *attachments*, that there ſhould be either concert or deciſion on many *great* and *national* queſtions, as the meaſures of any *ſingle ſtate* will probably be oppoſed and defeated by *thoſe* of its *neighbours*, till at length the fabric of our confederacy, by internal diſſention, may be convulſed and ſubverted.

To correct theſe evils, and to add *dignity* and *efficiency* to the *fœderal government*, your conſtituents are anxiouſly ſolicitous to ſee the Congreſs inveſted with power competent to our *common neceſſities*; to a due *regulation* of our *commerce*; and to the adjuſtment and diſcharge of the *public debt*; and in order to this, we enjoin upon you, to exert your utmoſt influence with the Legiſlature to *requeſt* the Supreme Executive * forthwith to open a correſpondence with the Supreme Executive of each and every other ſtate, to *concert* the *means* of *national unanimity* and *exertion*; for, it is from *their* influence that we have derived our freedom; and it is to *them* alone that we *muſt* be indebted for the improvement and extenſion of its bleſſings.

* *In the original draught, a committee of correſpondence of the two Houſes, acting under the authority of the Legiſlature and amenable to it, was recommended, but, after ſome debate, was thrown out in favour of the paragraph, as it now ſtands. One of our delegates, now in Congreſs, feelingly laments the want of power in Congreſs to place the trade of the continent on a proper footing.----We periſh for want of information as to the deſigns and intereſts of the other ſtates; and it is of indiſpenſible conſequence that ſome ſtate ſhould begin the correſpondence.*

The Honorable the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives having by meſſage ſignified to his Excellency the Governor, that they were ready to receive any communications he might be pleaſed to make to them; and the previous circumſtances being ſettled, his Excellency met them laſt Tueſday at the State-Houſe, in General Aſſembly, and made to them the following ſpeech:

Gentlemen of the Senate, and
Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

I CANNOT on this occaſion but expreſs my warmeſt acknowledgments for the honor you have conferred, by appointing me "The Supreme Executive Magiſtrate" of this commonwealth. This proof of your confidence in me, the ſtrongeſt in your power to give, affords me the greater ſatisfaction, as it was the reſult of your own judgment, uninfluenced by any ſolicitations on my part, a circumſtance which, if any thing could, muſt add to the obligation I feel myſelf under, to render the commonwealth the beſt ſervices in my power.

I wiſh my abilities, and in particular my health, were more equal to the arduous work aſſigned me. Such as they are, they ſhall be devoted to that work; and in the executing of it, you will permit me to expect, what I am perſuaded your patriotiſm will readily induce you to afford---your beſt aid and ſupport; that the great end of government, the good of the people, may moſt effectually be promoted and ſecured.

As our conſtitution of government delineates the general duty of thoſe who have the adminiſtration of it, it is incumbent on me, upon this occaſion, to declare, that it ſhall be the ſtandard by which my public conduct ſhall be regulated. If however, any deviation from it ſhould on my part take place, which I aſſure you ſhall not be a voluntary one, your intimation of it, which I am perſuaded would be conſiſtent with the moſt perfect candour, will be received with real ſatisfaction, and ſhall correct the error.

When the conſtitution was accepted by the good people of the commonwealth, they doubtleſs thought it a very good one. But good as the conſtitution is, the benefit to be derived from it muſt depend in a great meaſure on themſelves, by their adherence to the principles of it, and by a correſpondent conduct, or a due obedience to its laws. They have given the cleareſt proof of their diſpoſition to ſupport it; and this day evinces *that* diſpoſition, by our aſſembling here in conſequence of their obſervance of it. They muſt therefore be highly diſpleaſed to ſee any infringements made upon, or any meaſures propoſed or taken, that have a tendency to ſubvert it; eſpecially as ſo much of their blood and wealth have been expended to put them in a ſituation to obtain it.

To prevent thoſe infringements in future, and to counteract ſuch meaſures, it will be the duty of the executive department to apply the whole weight of their influence.

The ſtate of our foreign trade, which has given ſo general an uneaſineſs, and the operation of which, through the extravagant importations and uſe of foreign manufactures, has occaſioned ſo large a balance againſt us, demands a ſerious conſideration.

To ſatisfy that balance our money is exported; which, with all the means of remittance at preſent in our power, falls very ſhort of a ſufficiency.

Thoſe means, which have been greatly leſſened by the war, are gradually enlarging; but they cannot ſoon increaſe to their former amplitude, ſo long as Britain and other nations continue the commercial ſyſtems they have adopted ſince the war. Thoſe nations have an undoubted right to regulate their trade with us, and to admit into their ports, on their own terms, the veſſels and cargoes that go from the United States, or to refuſe an admittance; their own intereſt, or their ſenſe of it, being the only principle to dictate thoſe regulations, where no treaty of commerce is ſubſiſting.

The United States have the ſame right; and can, and ought to regulate their foreign trade on the ſame principle: But it is a misfortune, that Congreſs have not yet been authoriſed for that purpoſe by all the ſtates. If there be any thing wanting on the part of this ſtate to complete that authority, it lies with you, gentlemen, to bring it forward and mature it; and until Congreſs ſhall ordain the neceſſary regulations, you will pleaſe to conſider what further is needful to be done on our part, to remedy the evils, of which the merchant, the tradeſman and manufacturer, and indeed every other deſcription of perſons among us, ſo juſtly complain.

Thoſe evils, ſo far as they ariſe from the contracted ſyſtem adopted by Britain, will be felt by herſelf; for it not only abridges the means of paying the great balance due to her, but muſt neceſſarily leſſen the future demand for her manufactures; in conſequence of which it may be expected, that her merchants and manufacturers, when they ſhall fully experience thoſe effects, of which they already are ſenſible, will petition their Parliament to take off the duties and reſtraints, to which the new regulations have ſubjected the American trade.

Though we feel a preſent inconvenience from thoſe regulations, they will eventually produce a happy effect, by leſſening our uſe of Britiſh commodities, moſt of which are ſuperfluous and unneceſſary, and compelling us to adopt a plan of frugality and œconomy, the want of which is the principal ſource of our difficulties.

Lately emerged from a bloody and expenſive war,---a heavy debt upon us in conſequence of it,---our finances deranged, and our credit to re-eſtabliſh, it will require time to remove thoſe difficulties. The removal of them muſt be effected in the ſame way a prudent individual, in like circumſtances, would adopt; by retrenching unneceſſary expences, adopting a ſtrict œconomy, providing means of leſſening his debt, duly paying the intereſt of it, and manifeſting to his creditors and to the world, that in all his tranſactions he is guided by the principles of honour and ſtrict honeſty. In this way, and this only, public credit can be maintained or reſtored; and when government, by an undeviating adherence to thoſe principles, ſhall have firmly eſtabliſhed it, they will have the ſatisfaction to ſee, that they can obtain loans in preference to all borrowers whatever. In ſuch credit was the government by a ſteady adherence to thoſe principles, that for many years prior to the late war, they could command money on loan to a far greater amount than the public neceſſities required.

When that time ſhall again arrive, our public difficulties, ariſing from the preſent ſtate of our finances, will be at an end. To haſten it is my duty and wiſh, and ſhall be the object of my earneſt endeavour. For that purpoſe, if I am not miſtaken, a fund may be eſtabliſhed for the regular payment of a conſiderable part of the intereſt of the public debt. This fund, with other funds that may poſſibly be deviſed, may within a reaſonable time greatly leſſen that debt, and finally diſcharge it. What will ſerve to recommend it, if it ſhould meet with your approbation, is, that it will not be burthenſome to the people, and that moſt of them will be able to pay their proportion of it with certainty and punctuality. On this ſubject, gentlemen, I ſhall ſend you a particular meſſage.

It is of great importance, and the happineſs of the United States depends upon it, that Congreſs ſhould be veſted with all the powers neceſſary to preſerve the union, to manage the general concerns of it, and ſecure and promote its common intereſt. *That* intereſt, ſo far as it is dependent on a commercial intercourſe with foreign nations, the confederation does not ſufficiently provide for; and this State, and the United States in general, are now experiencing, by the operation of their trade with ſome of thoſe nations, particularly Great-Britain, the want of ſuch a proviſion.

This deficiency of power may be the reſult of a juſt principle, a caution to preſerve to each State all the powers not neceſſary to be delegated: With reſpect to which, as there was room for a variety of opinions concerning them, they could not all be certainly known at the time of forming the confederation. Experience, however, has ſhewn the neceſſity of delegating to Congreſs further powers; which, on the ſame principle of caution, might be limited to a certain time, and afterwards continued, or altered, at the pleaſure of the United States.

This matter, gentlemen, merits your attention; and if you think that Congreſs ſhould be veſted with ampler powers, and that ſpecial delegates from the ſtates ſhould be convened to ſettle and define them, you will take the neceſſary meaſures for obtaining ſuch a Convention or Congreſs, whoſe agreement, when confirmed by the States, would aſcertain thoſe powers.

The ſtate of the treaſury, and of the public debt, as ſoon as it ſhall be prepared by the Treaſurer, I ſhall lay before you, with ſuch obſervations as ſhall occur to me upon the ſubject. There are other matters, which I ſhall alſo lay before you by meſſage.

In the mean time, gentlemen, be aſſured, that in every meaſure you ſhall adopt, contributive to the public happineſs, my duty and inclination will lead me to concur with you. And as that happineſs ſo eſſentially depends on internal peace and mutual confidence among ourſelves, it ſhall be my endeavour to cultivate them univerſally; eſpecially in and with the General Court.

To that point, if all our views are uniformly and conſcientiouſly directed, we cannot fail, with the bleſſing of Heaven, to obtain it. But on the other hand, as the effect muſt follow from its cauſe, a contrary conduct will be productive of public infelicity.

It depends on ourſelves, and particularly on the principles, which ſhall guide the tranſactions of the General Court, whether we ſhall be a happy or an unhappy people.

JAMES BOWDOIN.

Council-Chamber, May 31, 1785.

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 15.

From Wilmington, in New-Caſtle county, Delaware ſtate, we learn, that on Saturday, May 28, divine ſervice was performed in the new Baptiſt Meeting-houſe in that borough. The Meeting was opened at noon with prayer by ſeveral of the miniſters preſent, a pſalm and hymn ſuitable to the occaſion were ſung.

In the afternoon they met again: After prayer and ſinging, a ſermon ſuitable to the occaſion was preached, from John iv. 24, "God is a ſpirit, and they that worſhip him, muſt worſhip him in ſpirit and in truth."

The day following there was a large and attentive audience both at the morning and evening ſervice, after which a collection was made, towards finiſhing the building. All ranks and characters of people expreſſed their ſatisfaction on this occaſion, and every denomination of people united in returning thanks to Almighty God, for enabling thoſe concerned thus far to proſecute their pious intention, and for diſpoſing a number of people, unconnected with the ſociety, to contribute ſo generouſly to an inſtitution which promiſes to be of great public utility.

Sine our laſt arrived the ſhip Alexander, Capt. Ritchie, in 44 days from Glaſgow:---In which veſſel came paſſengers, the Rev. Dr. Niſbett and family; the Rev. Mr. Thompſon and lady; the Rev. Mr. Adiſon; Dr. Lake and family; Mr. Roſs and his lady, formerly Miſs Watſon, of this city; Mrs. Clarke; Mrs. Dobſon; Mrs. Taylor; and Meſſrs. Smart, Rankin and Breedin; with about 100 other paſſengers, who are all in good health and ſpirits. The Alexander will ſhortly return to Glaſgow.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, dated March 23, *to a merchant in London.*

"The probability of ſurrendering the Scheldt to the Emperor is truly farcical; we might with equal policy ſurrender to him Amſterdam and Rotterdam; for of what ſervice would theſe great commercial towns be to us, if the navigation of the Scheldt was opened, which would of courſe bring back the trade to Antwerp, and render it again the firſt trading town in Europe?

"We muſt be reduced to the laſt extremity before ſuch a ſurrender can even enter the heads of the moſt weak and cowardly among us. Joſeph muſt wreſt it from us by arms, if ever he becomes ſovereign of its ſtream; and by arms it is more than probable he will be moſt forcibly reſiſted.

"Six regiments have received orders to march immediately for Reignland, where they will be reinforced in a few days with more. Other troops have alſo orders to begin their march for Maeſtricht, in order to ſtrengthen that town; and the officers belonging to their arſenal are preparing ſeveral thouſand ſtand of arms for our infantry, and accoutrements for one thouſand cavalry. All theſe preparations do not ſeem to indicate the paſſiveneſs of our countrymen. We do not entirely depend upon the aſſiſtance to be given us by the French; ſome we expect from you. What will become of your ſtaple trade, if the commodious harbour of Antwerp is opened? You ſurely do not forget by what means the art of making woollen cloths was firſt imported into your country in 1420.

"Had it not been for the perſecutions of the manufacturers in that branch by the Duke of Alva, you would not have had the artiſts emigrate from Flanders and Brabant, to the enriching of your country. Under the Emperor there is no perſecution: He is bent on forwarding the intereſts of his ſubjects; and the great encouragement he is giving to trade, you may be certain will not be neglected by them. The inhabitants of Auſtrian Brabant will feed large flocks in their fertile vallies, and render their woolen manufacture at leaſt a formidable rival to yours, if they do not in time entirely ruin it."

The refugees in Nova-Scotia, it is poſitively ſaid, have made encroachments in the province of Main, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, and that they have formed ſettlements at leaſt twenty miles within the boundaries of that ſtate.

The inhabitants of the province of Main, like thoſe on the weſtern waters, are panting for a ſeparate independence and ceſſion of territory,---which, from the unwieldineſs of many of our preſent governments, and too great an extent of dominion, muſt ſooner or later take place.

Vermont has long been viewed and conſidered as an independent ſtate; and when it is for the intereſt and happineſs of the people, for which all governments are or ought to be formed and inſtituted, no good reaſon can be aſſigned why new ſtates and empires ſhould not ariſe and branch out from old ones.

On Wedneſday, the firſt inſtant, the following melancholy accident happened at the paper-mill of Mr. Simon Steddikorn, near this city: A young man, named Benjamin Andrews, being employed to do ſome work about the paper-preſs, the ketch unfortunately broke, and the bar ſtruck him in the forehead, with ſuch violence, that it fractured his ſkull, and he expired in the prime of life, on the Monday following.

From the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, *for November* 1782.

Deſcription of a Monument erected in Weſtminſter Abbey, for Major JOHN ANDRE, *deſigned by* ROBERT ADAM, *Eſq; Architect, and executed in Statuary Marble by Mr.* P. M. VAN GELDER, *Sculptor.*

THIS Monument is compoſed of a Sarcophagus, elevated on a pedeſtal, upon the pannel of which is engraved the following inſcription:

Sacred to the Memory
of Major JOHN ANDRE,
Who, raiſed by his Merit, at an early Period of
his Life, to the Rank of Adjutant General
of the Britiſh Forces in America, and
employed in an important but hazardous Enterpriſe, fell a Sacrifice to his
Zeal for his King and Country
on the 2d of October, 1780,
aged 29, univerſally beloved and eſteemed by
the Army in which
he ſerved, and lamented even by
his Foes,
His Gracious Sovereign KING GEORGE III. has
cauſed this Monument to be erected.

On the front of the Sarcophagus, General Waſhington is repreſented in his tent, at the moment when he had received the report of the court-martial held on Major Andre; at the ſame time a flag of truce arrived from the Britiſh army, with a letter for General Waſhington, to treat for the Major's life. But the fatal ſentence being already paſſed, the flag was ſent back without the hoped for clemency in his favour. Major Andre received his condemnation with that fortitude and reſolution which had always marked his character, and is repreſented going, with unſhaken ſpirit, to meet his doom.

On the top of the Sarcophagus, a figure of Britannia, reclined, laments the premature fate of ſo gallant an officer. The Britiſh lion too ſeems inſtinctively to mourn his untimely death.

SAMUEL PLEASANTS

Has removed his STORE to Cheſnut-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite the Bank, where he has for SALE,

A freſh Aſſortment of DRY GOODS,

Imported in the laſt Veſſels from Europe. §4w

Philadelphia, June 6, 1785.

GRAND LODGE.

THE Quarterly Communication of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania will meet at their Room, in Lodge-Alley, on MONDAY, the 20th Instant, at Ten o'Clock, A. M. at which Time and Place the Officers of the several Lodges, under this Jurisdiction, are requested punctually to attend.

By Order of the R. W. Grand Master,
JOSEPH HOWELL, jun. G. Secretary.

Jonathan, Rumford & Abijah Dawes,

Have for SALE, at their STORE, in Water-street, near the Old Ferry,

A Quantity of ANTIGUA RUM,

Also, 3, 4, 8, 10, 12 and 20d. common and fine drawn Nails, 11 by 9, and 10 by 8 Window Glass,
Sad Irons, English Scythes, Twine and Sail Duck. §

To be SOLD at private Sale,

Pursuant to the last Will and Testament of John Reynell, deceased, his late MANSION HOUSE and LOT, situate at the corner of Front and Walnut-streets.

THE House is about fifty feet upon Front and forty-two feet upon Walnut-street, is three stories high, has four large rooms on a floor, and three ceiled rooms in the garret, the entries and stair-case are very convenient, and the cellars under the whole are large, the partition walls are of nine inch brick to the garret floor, which is a great security against fire: There is a piazza and large kitchen adjoining, with a vault and cellar under both, over the kitchen are two ceiled rooms, and a pump of good water at the door: The yard is convenient and paved, under it are two vaults, supposed to contain about thirty cords of wood. At a corner of the lot (detached from the other buildings) is a brick tenement, fit for an office, or small family to live in. The whole lot whereon these improvements are, is about fifty feet six inches on Front, and ninety-six feet on Walnut-street. The house is well situated for health, and perhaps not exceeded by any for business in the city. For terms apply to

JOSHUA HOWELL,
June 6, 1785. SAMUEL COATES, or } Executors.
§ JOSEPH PASCHAL,

All perons indebted to the Estate of JOHN REYNELL, deceased, are again requested to make payment to the above Executors.

IMPORTED AND SOLD BY

RICHARD WELLS,

At his Store in Third-street, between Arch and Market-streets,

FORGE hammers, smiths anvils and vizes, nails, sprigs, and screws of all sorts, carpenters, smiths, coopers, saddlers, curriers and bricklayers tools, cabinet ware, and saddlery, brass caps for wheels, harness buckles, and glass rollers, spring curtain barrels and other coach makers ware, oil stones and fish skins, locks, hinges and bolts, spades and shovels, andirons, bake-irons, flat-irons, frying-pans, grid-irons, shovel and tongs, kitchen jacks and jack chains, bellows, copper and iron tea-kettles, copper coffee-pots, fire-steels, japanned, steel and silvered snuffers and candlesticks, japanned trays, waiters and bread baskets, cork screws, butchers and cork screw steels, knives and forks, cutteaus, penknives and ink-pots, air vents and brass cocks, brass cloak-pins, hooks, rings, knobs and curtain rings, curry-combs and brushes, painters, hearth, house and cloath brushes, large and small scale-beams, with and without dishes, steelyards, money scales and weights, paints ground in oil, &c. &c. t. b. c. t. f.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY last night from Cornwall Furnace, Lancaster county, an Irish Servant, named ROBERT EARLEY, about 23 or 24 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, round shouldered, much pitted with the small-pox, grey eyes and black hair. Had on and took with him, a coarse grey upper jacket, under ditto, a new pair tow linen trowsers, one pair ditto, partly wore, an old felt hat, and old shoes. It is supposed he will forge a pass, and pretend to be a schoolmaster. Whoever takes up said servant and secures him in any goal, so that his master may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by ¶ CURTIS GRUBB.
May 30, 1785.

York county, May 27, 1785.

IN pursuance of the Acts of General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, will be exposed to SALE, on Wednesday, the 31st day of August next, at the COURT-HOUSE in York-Town, 20 Acres of LAND, situate, lying and being in Mount-Pleasant township, in the county of York aforesaid, it being part of a larger tract of 360 Acres, late the property of Edward Haggen, deceased, and sold for arrears of taxes, by

WILLIAM COCHRAN,
BENJAMIN TYSON, } Commissioners.
† MICHAEL HAHN,

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

WAS STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, in Perkiomen and Skippack townships, Montgomery county, on the night of the 24th of April last, a black HORSE, between 5 and 6 years old, near 15 hands high, has a star in his forehead and a small snip, some saddle-marks, has also a small lump on one of his ribs, supposed to be on the right side, which may be plainly felt, a long switch tail, paces a little, trots and canters well. Any person securing the thief and horse, so that the owner may get his horse again, shall have the above reward upon conviction of the thief, or EIGHT DOLLARS for the horse, and reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by
June 3, 1785. § JACOB UMSTAT.

Penn's Neck, Salem county, May 30, 1785.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 23d day of January last, a Negro Man, named CATO, but is likely to change his name, he is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high; has well shaped legs and feet for a negro: Had on, when he went away, a light coloured cloth coat, about half worn, the fore parts of his waistcoat are blue and the backs white, buckskin breeches, grey yarn stockings, thick shoes, and a half worn felt hat; he was born in Guinea, but talks good English; he chops and ditches, as well as farming; he is left handed, and has a tooth in the roof of his mouth; he loves strong liquor, and is very apt to swear. Whoever takes up said Negro, and secures him in any goal, so that his master may have have him again, shall receive the above reward paid by THOMAS CARNEY.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forwarned to take off said negro, and those going to the back country are also forbid. †

WHEREAS MARY COWAN unjustly obtained a Note of the Subscriber for the sum of *Twenty-five Pounds*, bearing date the 17th of February, 1784. This is to forewarn all persons from taking an assignment on the same, as he is determined not to pay it until compelled by law.

Wilmington, May 31, 1785. † DAVID PARK.

THOMAS PERKINS,

CLOCK and WATCH-MAKER, on the west side of Front-street, twelve doors above the Draw-bridge, Philadelphia, respectfully informs his Friends and the Public,

THAT he carries on his business in all its branches, and on the most reasonable terms. He hopes, by strict punctuality to his customers, and the greatest attention to procure the best materials, to merit a continuance of the very favourable encouragement he has experienced since his commencement in business.

He has for SALE, a neat assortment of Watch Chains, Seals and Trinkets.

WANTED, as an Apprentice to said business, a Lad of about 14 or 15 years of age, of reputable connexions.
Philadelphia, June 4, 1785. †

BY virtue of two certain Writs of Levari Facias to me directed, will be exposed to SALE, by public vendue, on SATURDAY, the 18th inst. at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on the premises, a certain Messuage or Tenement and Tract of Land, situate partly in Colebrook-dale, and part in Douglas township, in Berks county, adjoining lands now or late of Charles Mifflin, Valentine Kehly, Owen Evans, Thomas Rutter and others, containing 185 acres, be the same more or less, late the estate of John Cleaver, taken in execution, and to be sold, by

Reading, June 4, 1785. PETER FILBERT, Sheriff.

RAN away on Saturday, the 4th of June, a German servant, named JOHN LAWRENCE BICKING, by trade a baker, but understands waiting and dressing hair, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, pale faced, pretty well built, wears his own brown hair tied, his eyes grey, inclining to blue; he had on and took with him a fine cloth surtout, a light coloured cloth coatee, two waistcoats, one red and one green striped with white, corduroy and cloth breeches, brown thread stockings, silver or plated shoe and knee-buckles, a cocked hat, one or two silk handkerchiefs, brown and white shirts. He is fond of company and liquor, speaks English badly, having arrived from Germany (by way of Amsterdam) last fall. Whoever will bring him to the subscriber shall have Eight Dollars Reward.

Philad. June 6, 1785. TENCH COXE.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 23d instant, an Irish Servant Lad, named HUGH DENNIS, a short thick set fellow, about 20 years old, very fond of liquor, had on and took with him a cloth coloured homespun coat and jacket, tow trowsers, two pair of grey yarn stockings, a pair of shoes, &c. Whoever will secure the above lad in any goal, in Pennsylvania, Delaware or Jersey, shall have the above reward. †

Salem, May 24, 1785. JOHN ROWAN.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Lower Dublin township, Philadelphia county, about the 17th of May last, a grey HORSE, 6 or 7 years old, 14 hands high, paces and trots, was shod all round. The owner coming, proving his property and paying charges, may have him again, by applying to JONATHAN SCHOLFIELD, in the Northern Liberties township. §

A *SCHOOL-MASTER,*

OF good Character, who is qualified to teach Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, and is willing to undertake a School, at Moore's-Town, within ten Miles of this City, will meet with suitable Encouragement. For Terms, apply to RICHARD WELLS, in Front-street, Philadelphia; or RICHARD S. SMITH, in Moore's-Town. c t f.

Bristol Borough, Bucks county, May 28

STOLEN, out of the subscriber's stable, on the night of the 21st instant, a grey horse, about 14 hands and an half high, shod all round, a natural trotter, round bodied, short switch tail, low carriage, 11 years old. Whoever secures said horse and thief, so that the owner may get his horse again, and the thief brought to justice, shall have SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward, or EIGHT DOLLARS for either of them, and reasonable charges, paid by
JOHN HUTCHINSON.

N. B. The person suspected to have stole the horse is an Irish servant, named James Lawson, by trade a cooper, much marked with the small-pox, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, 18 years old. It is thought he will sell him, as he was scarce of money. §

Easton, May 30, 1785.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court-house, in Easton, on Tuesday, the 21st day of June next, at four o'clock in the afternoon, A certain Tenement and Lot of Ground, situate in said town, containing in front 55 feet, and in depth 240, subject to a ground-rent of seven shillings sterling yearly, late the property of John Spangenberg; seized and taken in execution, and to be sold, by † PETER EALER, Sheriff.

PROCLAMATION.

IN pursuance of a writ of Venire Facias, under the hands and seals of the Honorable Thomas M'Kean, Esquire, Doctor of Laws, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and the Honorable William Augustus Atlee and George Bryan, Esquires, Justices, assigned, appointed and commissioned, to hear, try and determine all and every the indictments and presentments made and taken for and concerning all treasons, murders, and such other crimes as by the laws of the said state are made capital or felonies of death, and all other crimes, injuries and offences whatsoever; as also to deliver the goals of all persons who are or shall be committed for the crimes aforesaid, To the Sheriff of the county of Chester directed: PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to all those who will prosecute or follow against any such prisoner, that they be at Chester, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, there to be held, on the twenty-seventh day of June next, then and there to prosecute against them as it shall be just; and that all Justices of the Peace, Coroners and Constables, within the said county, be then and there, in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations, and other their remembrances, to do those things which to their offices belong in that behalf to be done.

Dated at Chester, the seventeenth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, and in the ninth year of the independence of the United States of America.

§ WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.
GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

Brandywine Bridge, May 13, 1785.

STRAYED or STOLEN, out of the stable of the subscriber, last night, a bright bay GELDING, about 14 hands and an half high, has a star in his forehead and small snip, one hind foot white, supposed to be on the off side, rubbed with the saddle on both sides of his withers, scarcely got well, shod all round; is missing with him, an almost new rope halter: He is five or six years old this spring, canters very naturally, trots a little, not well gaited otherways. Whoever takes up said horse and thief, so that the thief may be prosecuted to conviction, shall have EIGHT DOLLARS Reward, or for the horse only, FOUR DOLLARS, and reasonable charges, paid by
¶ PARKER ASKEW.

To whom it may concern.

ALL importers of Rum, Wine, Brandy, or other Spirituous Liquors, are hereby notified to make true and particular entry of all the liquors aforesaid by them imported, at the Excise-Office, before any part thereof be stored, agreeable to a law of this state, in that case made and provided.

Also Retailers and others are requested not to move or transport any cask of the liquors aforesaid, amounting to twenty gallons and upwards, without first having entered the same according to law; as all such liquors found so moving or moved before entry, will be seized without discrimination.

EDWARD BARTHOLOMEW, Collector.
Philadelphia, April 5, 1785. 3 m.

ALL Persons who are indebted for Excise are requested to make immediate payment.

Delaware State, ss.

IN THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
SATURDAY, June 12, A. M. 1784.

A PETITION from divers owners of MARSH MEADOW, situate on both sides of St. George's creek, in New-Castle county, praying leave to bring in a bill for cutting a canal and erecting a brick or stone trunk or sluice for discharging the waters from the said meadows, and for other purposes, was presented to the chair, and read.

Ordered, That the petitioners have leave to bring in a bill agreeable to the prayer of their petition, first giving six weeks notice thereof in the public papers, in order that any persons concerned may appear before the House, and offer their objections thereto, if any they have.

Extract from the Minutes,
§ 6 w JAMES BOOTH, Clerk of Assembly.

In the Common Pleas of York County, April Term, 1785.
No. 175.

JAMES LOGUE, Executor of the last Will and Testament of WILLIAM MARLIN, deceased. } BILL to perpetuate Testimony concerning the Title of a certain PLANTATION and TRACT of LAND, now in the Possession of WILLIAM JOHNSTON, situate in *York* County, *Pennsylvania.*

Brian Queen and *John Charter.*

April Term, 1785.----And now on motion, ruled and ordered, that the depositions of John Buchanan and John Marlin be taken (in order to perpetuate the same) before William Scott and Michael Hahn, Esquires, or either of them, at the Court-House, in York-Town, in the county of York, and state of Pennsylvania, on Thursday, the 23d day of June next, at two o'clock in the afternoon; and that the above rule be published in the Pennsylvania Gazette for four weeks.

Extract from the Records,
† 4 w ARCHIBALD M'CLEAN, Prothonotary.

WHEREAS a certain WILLIAM ASKEW, from Virginia, hath obtained a Note from us the subscribers, dated the 9th day of February last past, for the sum of Fifty Pounds, lawful money of Pennsylvania: But as we have not received any value for the said sum, we do therefore forewarn all persons not to take an assignment on said Note, as we are determined not to pay the same, until compelled thereto by due course of law.

Lampeter township, Lancaster county, May 15, 1785. ¶ CHRISTIAN HARE. ABRAHAM HARE.

THE subscriber hereby forewarns all persons from trusting his wife Otilla Tailer on his account, for he is determined that he will not be answerable for any debts of her contracting. May 12, 1785. GEORGE TAILER. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

THAT valuable FARM, in the township of Passyunk, on the river Schuylkill, half a mile below GEORGE GRAY'S Ferry, formerly A. Rambow's estate, containing about 150 acres of upland, and about 8 acres of embanked meadow, with some cripple, a good two story brick house, and a frame or log house adjoining, barn, stable, milk-house, orchard, gardens, &c. being an excellent farm for raising stock, and very convenient to tend the Philadelphia market with milk, butter and vegetables. For terms, apply to the subscribers, Attornies for Edward L. Chick. If not sold at private sale by the 20th of June, then to be sold by public sale, on the 9th of July next ensuing, on the premises.

DANIEL WILLIAMS.
May 20, 1785. § ENNION WILLIAMS.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

SUPPOSED to be stolen, on the 17th of this instant, in the evening, a sorrel HORSE, 5 years old, near 15 hands high, with a blaze in the face, a feather on the near side of his neck, a natural trotter, a saddle about half worn, with a red striped sweat cloth, and a single rein bridle. Whoever takes up and secures horse and thief, if stolen, shall have the above reward, or FIVE DOLLARS for the horse, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by the subscriber, living in Upper Dublin township, Montgomery county.

May 19, 1785 ¶ JONATHAN THOMAS.

SAMUEL HOWELL,

Has for SALE, or to RENT for one Year or the Summer Season,

AN elegant stone DWELLING-HOUSE, piazza front and back, with convenient out-houses, a large garden, and 85 acres of land, or only a few acres for pasture, as may be wanted; situated on a pleasant bank on the river Delaware, about seven miles from the city, equally healthy and pleasant to any place in Pennsylvania.

He has also for Sale, a compleat sett of Rigging, Cables, Anchors, Canvas and Ship Chandlery, for a ship about 63 feet keel.

The terms of payment for the above will be made easy.

Just imported per the London, Capt. Hopkins, from London, and to be SOLD by

JAMES REYNOLDS,

At the GOLDEN BOY, near the Bunch of Grapes Tavern, in Third-Street,

A GENERAL Assortment of LOOKING-GLASSES, oval and square, in elegant carved and gilt Frames, with Girandoles to match; also in ornamented and plain Mahogany Frames of all the usual Sizes. A large Variety of the best London made PAPER HANGINGS; japanned Tea Trays, Waiters, Mugs, Cans, &c, of the best Workmanship, and at the lowest Prices.

A general Assortment of DRY GOODS

to be SOLD, at the STORE of Mr. JOHN M'CLELLAND, lately occupied by the subscriber, in York-Town.

THEY will be sold upon a reasonable credit, and at the lowest prices, either the whole together or divided into parcels, so as to suit the purchasers. The terms may be known by applying to said M'Clelland, or to Thomas Hartley, Esq; in York-Town; and the subscriber would attend himself upon notice. Country Store-keepers might supply themselves there to great advantage.

EDWARD CRAWFORD, Jun.
May 10, 1785. ¶ 6 w.

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